The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by The Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers (one week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1871. NO. 141.

FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Vote Against the Repeal of the Income Tax.

The Conference Committees on the Legislative Appropriation Bill Fail to Agree —The English Members of the High Commission Visit Congress—Scope of Their Instructions—The Army Appropriation Bill—A Bill to Reduce the Duty on Salt, Pig Iron and Lumber—Commission to Examine Claims of Southern Loyalists, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1871.

A Surprise.

The result of the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and adopt the Ways and Means Committee's resolution repealing the income tax surprised almost everybody in the House. It required a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules, but those favoring repeal found there was a majority of twenty-five against them. This ends all hope of accomplishing the repeal of the tax by this Congress.

The Little Joker.

Mr. Connor, of Texas, had two thousand dollars voted to him and snatched away to-day, within a brief time. The resolution giving the money was offered by Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, on the representation of Mr. Connor that it was the desire of the Committee that it should pass, none of the Committee being present. Subsequently the Committee asked to have the vote rescinded, for the purpose of explaining the case, which was done, and then the resolution failed.

Failure to Agree.

The Conference Committee on the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill, after two days of controversy, failed to agree, and so reported to-day. The Senate made 213 amendments to the bill, to most of which the House conferees were willing to agree, but the items on which they would not agree were those for the State Department building, for the extension of the Capitol grounds, and the sale of other Government lots in the city; for increasing the salaries of all other United States Judges as well as the Judges of the Supreme Court, and increasing the salaries of several chiefs of bureaus in the departments. Mr. Dawes, when reporting the disagreement to the House, said he regarded the decisive votes of the House against these propositions as in a manner indicative of its will, and that he was not at liberty to yield to the Senate. He said, however, that if the House was ready to yield on any of them, he would do so, but argued that Congress ought not now to sanction such expenses. An effort was made by Banks to get the House to adopt the resolution as expressive of its sentiment in favor of providing a safe depository for the valuable archives of the State Department. This called out Logan, who, amid the incredulous laughter of the members, asserted with most positive assurance that if he lived the capitol would ere long be removed from Washington, and the influences which worked injustice to the great West—an instance of which he said was the unwillingness of Eastern men to give the West her proper share of representatives in Congress. Although Logan's confident assertions provoked much mirth, when Banks's resolution came to a vote it failed, and a new conference committee was appointed, with Mr. Dawes at its head, under circumstances which were virtually an instruction to him to stick to his previous course.

Distinguished Visitors.

The English members of the Joint High Commission were on the floor, first of the Senate and then of the House to-day. As they mingled with the crowd of present and prospective members who thronged the floor of the House, they were not distinguishable by remarkable appearance or bearing from average Congressmen. Minister Schenck accompanied them, and introduced to them several of his old associates. There is no lack of curiosity here as to the scope of the powers of the English Commissioners, and the subjects which they may wish to bring into the discussion. It is, however, safe to say that while Her Majesty's Commissioners are clothed with the largest discretion to settle amicably all existing differences which may properly be brought for adjustment before such a body, and are instructed to act with as liberal a spirit as is consistent with the national honor in the discussion of all claims, yet they will not, on the part of their own government, press the consideration of *any matters not strictly included by the terms* of the correspondence which led to the appointment of the commission, and will leave it for the representatives of the American Government to introduce or abstain from the introduction of such topics as Polynesian rabis, and others not pertaining to the immediate issues they were appointed to consider. So far as the bearing and conception of the Commissioners indicate, their disposition is to deal with us in all fairness and sincerity, with the purpose of reaching a conclusion that shall reconcile all reasonable animosities, and usher in an era of national friendship based on mutual justice.

The Army Appropriation Bill

Went to a Conference Committee to-day. There are indications that the House will not readily agree to the Senate's amendment as to the power of the Government over the Pacific railroad in its present shape, the desire seeming to be to guard the rights of the Government more effectually. There will also be opposition to McDonald's amendment providing for the payment of certain claims of Southern loyalists.

Reduction of Duty on Salt, Pig Iron and Lumber.

Mr. McCarthy did not move to-day, as expected, to reduce the duty on salt, but he has a bill prepared which not only reduces that duty, but also reduces the duty on pig iron to five dollars a ton, and the duty on lumber to ten per cent. *ad valorem*. It is understood that this is to be offered with the consent of the Committee of Ways and Means, the purpose being to head off Mr. Asper, who is struggling to get in a bill abolishing the duty on these articles altogether.

A New Commission Created.

The House to-day passed the bill offered by Mr. Washburne, of Massachusetts, for the Committee on claims, the preparation of which was announced in this correspondence some time ago, authorizing the Board of Commissioners to examine and report on claims growing out of the operations of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments of the army during the rebellion.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1871.

GEORGIA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Nothing will be done this session with the remaining contested election cases from Georgia.

VISIT TO CONGRESS.

Sir Edward Thornton and other British members of the High Commission visited the Capitol to-day, in company with General Schenck. In the Senate chamber they were introduced to members of the Committee on Foreign Relations and other Senators by General Schenck. These introductions caused some confusion to the regular business, and the Vice President several times rapped to order. The party subsequently went to the House side, where they were likewise introduced to prominent members.

AN AGREEMENT ON THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAIL.

The conference committee on the Southern Pacific Railroad bill have compromised, and will report in favor of a main trunk, with a branch from Marshall, or New Orleans *via* Alexandria and Baton Rouge, and the branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad to California from the thirty-fifth parallel to connect with the trunk of the Colorado river near the thirty-second parallel.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day by the President: N. P. Chipman, Secretary of the District of Columbia; S. P. Brown, A. B. Mullett, A. R. Shepherd, and James A. Magruder, to be the Board of Public Works for the District of Columbia; N. S. Lincoln, J. S. Verril, H. A. Willard, John M. Langston, and John Marbury, to be the Board of Health for the District of Columbia; Narcisel Cannoyer to be agent for the Indians of the Umatilla agency, Washington; Edwin Mills, Indian agent for Washington Territory; John Smith, Indian agent at Warm Springs agency, Oregon.

THE NEW LOAN.

Rothschilds and Seligmans have been appointed Government agents in Frankfort to place the new loan.

THE DIRECT TAX.

The Secretary of the Treasury has communicated to the Senate, in compliance with a resolution, information as to what States and Territories have paid their proportion of the direct tax levied by act of August 5th, 1861, &c. It appears that the following named States and territories have satisfied their quotas in full: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, Kentucky and Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Indiana, Nevada, Nebraska, New Mexico, Indiana, Nevada, Nebraska, New Mexico, Indiana, Nevada

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1871.

THE terrible drama draws toward its close. The German troops have entered Paris, and the United States Minister telegraphs that all is quiet in the city. Coincident with this and supplementing it, is the intelligence that France has acquiesced in all the conditions of peace imposed by Germany, her representatives having formally ratified the same. Thus slow, patient, phlegmatic, inexorable Prussia triumphs; thus lithe, alert, impulsive and unstable France yields; and thus, too, comes the great lesson which we hope both will heed. For France, this: that those who take the sword shall perish by the sword. For Prussia, this: that unless the diffusion of moral culture power be co-existent and co-extensive with the acquisition of new territory, every acre brings newer danger and disaster.

IF we had come across the following bit of trenchant satire in time, we should have printed it in lieu of our own recent article on the same subject. It represents England's true position with a fidelity which is absolutely perfect:

"ADVERTISEMENT.—J. Bull begs to inform his friends, the public, heads of families, and teachers in infant schools, that he is prepared to exhibit on very reasonable terms his celebrated British Lion (quite tame). The awe-inspiring and terrific roars of this noble animal, combined with its perfect harmlessness, are now well known. Any person may, with the greatest impunity, kick or spit upon it, or pull it by the tail, so that much fun may be derived from its ferocious demonstrations, at which nobody need feel the least afraid. It has been exhibited before all the crowned heads of Europe, and has caused screams of laughter. Address J. Bull, at the 'Wind Bag Inn,' Lamb's Conduit street."—*Judy.*

The "advertisement" is clipped from the London *Judy*, a satirical paper which has all the talent of *Punch*, with more robust independence and freedom of expression. It is England's Iliad in a nutshell.

THE legal existence of the present Congress will expire with to-morrow, and its successor will immediately organize and take its place. It is one of the curious things which all have felt that the country is relieved when Congress disperses. At the present moment it feels like rejoicing that the huge subsidy and other schemes of plunder have failed generally, and it will rejoice in right good earnest if the adjournment comes with the schemes still foiled. It is a fact to be confessed only with a sense of shame that there are members of Congress and Senators who devote themselves almost exclusively to this order of business; that districts with vast interests and an intelligent constituency are represented, rather misrepresented, by men who from the beginning to the ending of the session act only as the subsidised agents of speculators intent on robbing the country. It is doubtless irreverent to utter such things, but they are true, nevertheless; and the remark has all the greater force because it is applicable so near home.

THE Pittsburgh Bar Association, more especially the Committee of which Mr. LUCAS is the Chairman, have performed an important service in connection with the proposed legislative reform in fees and salaries. We do not pretend to know that all the details of the bill that has been agreed upon are wise, but the principle of reform has been embodied in it, and should the bill pass as it is, it will be a great improvement over the present system. One great abuse it cuts up root and branch—we mean the Sheriff's advertising; and for his thoroughness and persistency in this regard Mr. LUCAS deserves and we are confident will receive the special thanks of the public. It is precisely here that it has been outrageously swindled. A more complete device for running up costs than the system under which the advertising is done was never invented, and it is because the new bill goes to the root of the evil and applies a perfect remedy, Mr. LUCAS is assailed. We speak of this part of the bill and the labors of the Committee in this special regard with entire confidence and commendation, and in doing so we believe we utter the sentiment of the public in general.

IT is said that the iron steamboat recently constructed at Cincinnati is pronounced anything but a complete specimen of marine architecture and workmanship, and it is probable that Pittsburgh has lost nothing by the operation. It gives us pleasure to note the disposition that is manifested to engage in the business here, where we have advantages superior to any other point in the country. We have the mechanical skill and capital—to bring them together is all that is required to mould into shape the material which we also possess in quantity and kind that will enable us to defy competition. Without any doubt this is the best unoccupied field open to capital and labor, and we shall be surprised if it long remain unoccupied. There is no experiment about it. The construction of the monitors here solved the problem in favor of Pittsburgh as an iron ship builder. The navigation interests are increasing and expanding with the growth and settlement of the country, and the natural tendency is towards iron for every description of water craft. We expect to witness the launching at Pittsburgh not only of the larger river craft made of iron, but iron seagoing steamers, taking rank with those built at Wilmington and on the Clyde. Having built the monitors, the construction here of vessels of this description is perfectly practicable.

It is now said that Mr. SUMNER will not place himself in antagonism with the administration, either on the San Domingo business or in regard to matters which will engage the attention of the Joint High Commission. It is known that many friends have appealed to him to abandon the course which he was reported to have determined on of hostility to General GRANT; and it is now said that he will content himself with merely criticising the use which has been made of the navy in the West Indies. Concerning the attitude of the Senator towards the Joint High Commission, a correspondent of a Boston paper says:

"Among other things it is said that he would require a cession of the British Provinces. Mr. Sumner has always insisted that this was impossible. His present position is precisely as that taken at Worcester in his speech of September 27, 1869, which was universally approved, and to which no Canadian or Englishman can take exception. Mr. Sumner said in the speech referred to that though territory could be conveyed, a people could not be. He admitted, at the same time, that we could not be indifferent to Canada, and has not hesitated since to say, when pressed, that the complete Independence of Canada from Great Britain was necessary to a final settlement of all questions on Fenianism in the country. The correspondent further says: "In the consideration of the Presidential recommendation for Congress to provide for the payment of the American claims, the Senator has been in favor of referring the conclusion which he has expressed, that we cannot afford to allow any discrimination with regard to the cotton-carrying ships. All are equally guilty and liable for the damages done. On the question of allowing to foreign nations claiming a set off by English blockade-runners, Mr. Sumner has always entertained serious doubts. Every lawyer knows there are cases in which no 'set off' is allowed, and unless this rule is entirely inapplicable between nations, there never was a case more completely above 'set off' than our claims upon England. The people would not think a claim of a treaty which should allow them to be cancelled or reduced by English blockade runners."

In the composition of nations, as in that of individuals, there is a large infusion of what SAM SLICK terms "human nater." It is possible that a puny and unskilled man may be so taunted and bullied by a big and lusty one, as at last to be angered into complete forgetfulness or carelessness of existing disparity in magnitude and muscle. This is what is called being "goaded beyond endurance," and the result is always a fight. That some such process of deepening indignation is going on in the minds of England we infer from a late article in the London *Quarterly Review*, on the "Political Questions of the War." Alluding to the impulse which the lust of conquest has received from the result of the Franco-German war, the writer states that while pretexts for indulging in it will not be wanting on the part of BISMARCK, and while the guarantees of England are such as may at any moment bring her into collision with the Prussian annexation fever, yet "those who are trading on their supposed pusillanimity" may chance to find that English patience may give way at the moment when least expected, and that the people may rush into war without any thought as to the state of their preparations or the capacity of their leaders.

We suspect there is more than a grain of truth in all this. Indeed, the very fact that the English reviews and journals are filled with such constant allusions to the subject shows how the insults of BISMARCK rankle in England's breast. The opinion seems to be gaining ground that the Government has allowed the desire for peace to be carried too far. Nor are we sure but that the peace-at-any price doctrines of the Manchester school of politicians have wrought England a grave injury. War is terrible, and yet there are worse things than war. Cowardice is worse, and so is the decay of manliness and enthusiasm.

"It fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

There are cankers which gnaw a nation's heart—pride, covetousness, self-seeking luxury, hardness toward growing want and ignorance, indifference to all high purpose—things which will rot any nation to the core, although they do not stand in the way of its money-getting. If England is beginning to feel these things—beginning to understand that what is termed peace may be grasping selfishness or

"Gagged despair and inarticulate wrong,"

it will be a great gain for her, whether war come of it or not.

ALL LOVELY!

We call for a report of progress on the proposition to rule Philadelphia and Pennsylvania by means of a Joint Commission. The longer we consider it the more forcibly are we impressed with its uncommon originality and adaptation of means to ends proposed. It was an absolute inspiration, and like every work of true genius is so exceedingly simple that "a wayfaring man, though a fool," cannot fail to detect the beautiful meanings which it seeks to convey, and the beneficent objects at which it aims. In New York City, for instance, Messrs. TWEED, SWEENY and CONNOLLY constitute the municipal government, control all its financial operations and disburse all its expenditures, while Mr. PETER COOPER and a few of his fellow fossils—remnants of a pre-historic age—certify that the management of the city is in good hands, and that the Tammany chiefs are to be thoroughly trusted; and there is an end of it. There is no trouble, no worry, no annoyance of any kind. No books are shown, no vouchers exhibited, no accounts inspected, no reports made; there is no fuss, no flurry, no fidget, no precipitation, no drudgery, no fagging, no slavery—but instead thereof peace, leisure, spare hours, holiday, vacation, relaxation and downy repose. Mr. COOPER certifies Tammany, nobody is required to certify COOPER, which answers every purpose and saves an immense deal of vexation, irritation and chagrin. By all means let us have the Commission.

That the plan is an admirable one, and answers every purpose which its most enthusiastic advocates could desire is sufficiently proven by the New York *Times*, which states that the sun-shades on the New York Court House have cost, on an average, under the economic administration of the Tammany patriots, only the ridiculously small sum of *eight hundred thousand dollars each*, and that *twelve millions* of dollars would not cover the amount which has been "squandered by the Ring within the past year or two; while that this is no mere vague assertion unwarranted by facts is indicated in the challenge which it extends to Controller CONNOLLY to produce his books and permit the *Times* to prove it.

We confess our disbelief in the justice of that clause in the *Times'* bill of indictment which accuses the Commission of "squandering" the public funds. There is no evidence to substantiate this charge. On the contrary, we believe that Messrs. TWEED, SWEENY and CONNOLLY have taken such remarkably good care of the sum mentioned that they could, if they chose, account for every dollar of it. And now that we think of it, we may as well admit that the TWEED and COOPER method has sanction and semblance in a very high quarter. There is a Hindoo theory that the earth is poised on the back of an elephant, which in its turn rests on a turtle, while below it all is space. We are inclined to believe that this is the source whence Tammany derived its idea: at all events, if the former be possible, why also may not the latter be able in like manner to keep Tammany? Even to one versed in science as mathematics something has to be taken for granted. Why, then, subject ATLAS to any impertinent inquiries as to the firmness of his foothold or the solidity of his base? Give us the Commission, gentlemen. What are a few millions more or less, when contrasted with the development of a splendid principle?

PHILADELPHIA VS. HARRISBURG.

The Philadelphia *Post* claims that the procuring causes which led to the original selection of Harrisburg as the State Capital no longer exist, railroads having annihilated space and the telegraph having outstripped time. Therefore it urges the removal of the Capital from Harrisburg to Philadelphia, in a series of arguments which remind us of the Hoosier's grounds for demanding the removal of the National Capital from Washington to his farm; his reasons being that his cabin was situated exactly in the center of the United States, because the sky shut down upon the earth at equal distances on all sides around it.

The first reason which our contemporary assigns in favor of the removal is that "it is just as easy to reach Philadelphia from the West or North as it is to reach Harrisburg;" and we confess ourselves unable to disprove it. "*Facilis descensus Averni.*" When a man has set his heart on going to the dogs, one way is as good as another, since nothing can stop him.

Its next argument is that "one result of the removal of the capital to Philadelphia would be that the character of our legislators would be improved;" a supposition whose probability strikes us with agood deal of force; for if they didn't mend their ways after witnessing the total depravity of Philadelphia politicians, we should be compelled to pronounce them hopelessly demoralized.

The other reasons which the *Post* offers in favor of the removal are that "men of ability and influence are unwilling to go to Harrisburg for four or five months," because it is "so dull." And indeed, if the conception which the *Post* appears to have of the character and scope of legislative duty and obligation be correct, why, we say let the removal be made at once. If "entertainments," "grand theatrical performances" and "splendid stores," constitute the only subjects which deserve attention from our law-makers; if to place "the charms of his daughters" on exhibition in "drawing rooms" where "they would be likely to find husbands," is to be considered as the chief responsibility of every civic Solon, why then, let the suggestion of the *Post* be acted on at once. Too long, already, have our ideas views held sway.

Best and most cogent of all is the last reason which our amiable contemporary gives. "The power of a virtuous and independent press would be immediately felt, and legislation would be far more valuable." Exactly. The journals of the brotherly city are distinguished for many rare excellencies, not the least among which is a retiring modesty most beautiful to behold. But, dear *Post*, don't be in a hurry. Wait until you have got the Joint Commission.

THE following authentic statement of the transactions of all the prominent Life Insurance Companies in the United States for the years 1869 and 1870, while not absolutely correct, are yet sufficiently accurate for purposes of comparison. The figures for the two years, respectively, are:

	1870.	1869.
Policies issued.....	279,479	231,259
Amount insured.....	$569,629,814	$514,762,420
Premium received.....	21,368,904	18,772,614
Interest, &c., received..	14,056,287	12,454,164
Total income.....	105,172,357	94,507,316
Gross assets.....	264,701,629	227,567,026
Losses, dividend additions, and matured endowments.....	18,703,302	15,773,893
Dividends.....	14,425,893	13,848,309
Expense of management and taxes.....	17,038,341	13,644,326
Policies in force.....	736,306	656,576
Risks in force.....	1,993,789,697	1,836,617,819

These returns would seem to indicate that the life insurance business has reached its highest limit of development under its present system. It is true that more policies were issued in 1870 than during the previous year, yet the amount they cover is less by forty-five millions. The premium receipts were about seven per cent. more than in 1869, which, however, were themselves nearly thirty per cent. greater than those of 1868. The expenses of management averaged about eighteen per centum upon the gross premiums received, which is a reduction from the average of last year; although a number of companies admit having expended forty, fifty, and even sixty per cent., in frantic efforts to extend their business. The general average indicates, however, a growing conception on the part of these companies that the whole business has hitherto been conducted in a loose, reckless and ruinous way, and a purpose (to which we hope they will adhere,) of prosecuting their future operations with due regard to the laws of finance and the economics of trade.

The Lehigh Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church has been chartered by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

EVERY SATURDAY.

Through the courtesy of the agent in this city we have received an advance copy of *Every Saturday* for March 11. It is an admirable number. The second instalment of "The Taking of Pittsburgh" is given according to promise, and although an objection might be urged that the engravings are a little too dark, they are, in the main, very spirited and faithful portraitures of our great dusky city and the characteristic industries which have made it famous throughout the world. The written descriptions are not less meritorious than the illustrations. A very clear and finely cut full-page engraving of Motley the historian is also given, besides a graphic double-page illustration, "Among the Icebergs," and a number of other pictures representing various interesting incidents and events. *Every Saturday* has also the merit of being well edited. Its original articles are always thoughtful, earnest and scholarly, while its selections are made with careful taste and judgment. There is but one other illustrated weekly in the country that can bear comparison with it.

THE bill now pending before the Legislature to authorize the deposit of the public moneys in banks that will pay the highest rate of interest, is open to objections, some of which are pointed in a communication to the Philadelphia *Ledger*. The writer avers that the business experience of thirty years is conclusive on this point—individuals or corporations who offer high rates of interest for money generally never return the borrowed principal. He also thinks he sees in this bill the reason for the recent chartering by the State of several banks that are chartered by in and out of politicians. That we may know that no jealousy actuates him, he adds, "I own no bank stock. Have no interest in any monied corporation." It would make no difference if he had. The warning is timely, however prompted.

THE skillful financiers of Tennessee some time ago devised a novel way for reducing the nominal amount of their State debt. The railroads were in debt to the State for the interest on their bonds, and in hard cash. At the same time millions upon millions of State bonds and coupons were outstanding, with slight prospect of redemption. But the railroads were given permission to pay their debts to State bonds at par, which could be bought on the market at very low prices. In this way the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad has paid $4,115,771.10, and the Nashville and Decatur road $3,702,997.10, and the Knoxville *Whig* further expects that the sale of the railroads, which is to follow the decision of the railroad suits pending in the Chancery Court, will doubtless reduce the State's indebtedness to the neighborhood of $20,000,000.

A FREE-TRADE paper explains to its readers what it thinks commerce is, thus:

"Commerce is merely a reciprocation of industries. It is the system and discipline of the industrial heart of the civilized world. To repress it, is to impair industrial vitality. All that it brings, and all that it carries away, are the activity, or pulse, elements and ailments of the various industries. Every demurrage-able bill in an Irish custom-house series of transmutations always going on in the world's factory of commercial forces."

It is a characteristic of nearly all great writers to project their own individuality on every subject which they treat. Thus we say the Shaksperian manner, the Addisonian manner, the Byronic manner, and so on. The works of each have a special flavor and fragrance, like the distinct flavors and fragrances of different fruits and flowers; and it is often by this means that they are recognized and classified. We think it will now be clear that the above extract is clipped from the New York *World*.

IT has been customary with the President Judges of our State Judicial Districts, in case of their incapacity by sickness to hold court, to ask the Supreme Court Judges to hold court for them, on the supposition that the commission of a Judge confined his jurisdiction to the district for which he was elected, and that he was without authority to administer justice in any other districts. Wearied at last by the frequency of such requests, the Supreme Court has looked into the matter, and has announced its unanimous opinion that the opinion above mentioned is fallacious, and that the Judge of the adjoining district is fully competent to hold courts when called upon by another Judge who is disabled by any unavoidable necessity.

THE act of O'Donovan Rossa, in declaring his intention of becoming an American citizen, will meet with approval in London, where the papers generally hope that among the first acts of the recently exasperated Fenians will be to take advantage of the new Naturalization Treaty between England and the United States. The English view of the matter is that all Irishmen in the United States imitating this course cease to be Irishmen, and have no further business to interfere in matters between Ireland and the British Government. In this connection a London letter cheerfully suggests: "If that be the case, and they then venture to return to this country, on the first act of violence they could be treated as pirates and shot down in cold blood."

THE interest in the completion of the Washington Monument seems to be reviving, which is something to be glad for. In the lifetime of Washington Congress selected the present site and ordered a monument, and he died in the belief that his country would appropriately commemorate him. That the work has been long neglected is simply disgraceful. And the sum needed is so small, that we blush to name it. Only $250,000 are needed to complete the monument, scarcely twice the expense of the American Cork Ball of the Tammany leaders in New York a few weeks since. The State of California voted an annual contribution of $1,000. A proposition to give $10,000 has been before the New York Legislature. Other States should do their part.

THERE is nothing in the present condition or prospects of the cotton trade, says the New York *Bulletin*, that warrants any other expectation than steady settling down in cotton fabrics to still lower prices. Even Southern authorities now allow that the crop will reach 3,750,000 bales; which may be taken as meaning that it will range between that figure and 4,000,000 bales. And in spite of all the advice to planters to reduce their production, and of the complaints about cotton growing not paying, the preparations for the next crop leave little room for doubt that it will equal that at present being marketed.

THE poor of New York city have another reason to curse the greed of the operators, the stubbornness of the miners, or whoever it is that is responsible for the unjustifiable rise in coal. Besides the fact, the more reputable dealers have taken advantage of the panic to increase the selling rates of their bread, on the mean plea that the cost of heating their ovens has been increased. We can be sure that this movement has been made by men whose incomes are poor people, unable to resist the exaction.

IN a long editorial on the Joint High Commission, the *World* cautiously inquires: "Are we overmatched?" If the question of our contemporary has reference only to the relative abilities of the members comprising that important body, we answer frankly that we do not know: but if it refers to the question of the *World's* relative capacity as between itself and Republican journals in general, we shall, at whatever cost of pain, be compelled to return answer in the affirmative.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* remarks that "our citizens can not but have considerable misgivings of the construction the Newport and Cincinnati bridge would cause, in the fact that at the present stage of the river none of the freight or passenger boats could pass under the projected bridge. And if they will look at the whirling current between the two piers designed for the draw, they will probably realize that no steamboat could make the attempt to pass it with a reasonable chance for life."

THE New York *Sun* publishes an inventory of all the furniture of every character in the White House, in the list of kitchen wares we find mentioned "one large baby tureen." We can assign place and use for everything except the latter; about which we are in a complete fog, especially as the editor of the *Sun* is not on friendly terms with General Grant, and has not visited the Presidential mansion for a long time.

THE oracular "statesmen" who have endeavored to make Protection responsible for the present high rates of Anthracite Coal, are exactly of the kidney of the distinguished logcabin and hard cider patriot who insisted that the election of General HARRISON to the Presidency was the sole procuring cause of the bountiful harvests which blessed the year following that event. Try again, gentlemen.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The people of Staten Island favor the bill before the New Jersey Legislature to annex them to that State. The Tweed rule must be distasteful indeed when it drives New Yorkers into the arms of Jersey.

Senator Creamer promises the State of New York $2,000,000 extra revenue annually if the Legislature will pass his bill ranking gold and stock brokers with auctioneers, subject to like penalties and restrictions. Brokers are to pay a license of $250 per year, and be required to give bonds in the penal sum of $600, and to make returns of all their sales as provided by the laws in relation to auctioneers and their sales, and to pay fifty cents on each $1,000 of their sales.

Mr. Dickerson, in a recent lecture upon the microscope, mentioned a curious instance of perpetual motion. He said: "I have in my possession a small quantity of the white of an egg—which is almost pure albumen, and structureless—treated with a little carbolic acid and alcohol, hermetically sealed up in glass, where it has been several months. That is dead matter, so far as any matter can be said to be dead; and yet under the microscope it appears filled with little spheres, which whirl about like globules of water on hot iron, never ceasing by day or by night, and apparently never losing any part of the mysterious power which is expended in giving them motion. How is that done?"

The first iron vessel built in England was a canal barge, 70 feet long, 6 feet 8½ inches wide, built of 5-16 inch plates, at Birmingham, in 1787. The first iron ship that went to sea was built by Aaron Manby, built near Birmingham, and put together in London in 1820.

Railway brakemen receive about $40 per month, which they sometimes increase to $60 by running on Sundays. Besides this, there is the chance of promotion, if not in the east, at least by going west.

The screw steamer Egypt, lately launched in the Mersey, is exceeded in size only by the Great Eastern. She is in length, over all, 440 feet; on the load line, 425 feet; beam, 44 feet; depth of hold, 36 feet; gross measurement, 5,150 tons. Her engines are nominally of 500-horse power, but can be worked up to 2,500-horse power, and are expected to drive her twelve to thirteen knots per hour in ordinary weather.

As the Germans enter Paris they might well think upon the meaning of one of the last illustrations in the *Charivari*, signed "Cham," representing a crowd of Prussians carrying away in their hands, on their backs and in baskets all the clocks in France, and Cham remarks: "They may carry off all the clocks, but they will not prevent the hour of vengeance from striking."

About a year ago several thousand tea plants were received at San Francisco from Japan, and after some time were set out at Calistoga. Although little was expected from them, they having been so long a time out of their native earth, about ten or fifteen per cent. put forth leaves and may yet do well, at the same time it is the hurry and confusion of the last moments, some iniquity such as the Chorpenning resolution may be enacted.

STILL harping on my daughter. This is the *World's* latest:

"When the Tennessee was four days at sea, and her rather slow progress had become a subject of remark, it was discovered that her steam and sails were working in opposite directions. That is to say, her sails were propelling the ship towards Santo Domingo, while her steam power was working towards home. As it was, however, the sailed head her steam about one-half of a mile a day. She was accordingly constructed for speed, but was Portsmouthed, and became a thing of beauty only."

We know of an instance almost exactly parallel. When a certain journal had been some little time "at sea," and its rather slow progress had become a subject of remark, it was discovered that its appliances forces and natural powers were working in opposite directions. That is to say, its monetary force was propelling it towards Republicanism, while its natural instincts were taking it towards Democracy. As it was, the latter beat the former considerably. It was originally constructed for usefulness, but was Machiavelian, and became a thing of melancholy only. And its name "which it was" the *World*.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* publishes the letter of a correspondent who handed it to point a Valentine delineating a woman "with a snake sticking out of her mouth, representing a desperate tongue and tongue." Our correspondent must have poked fun at his correspondent. He was evidently sincere and sensible. What he wanted was simply a picture of Kentucky democracy.

Burning and Shaking.

By a ridiculous misapplication of language, nevi-lis are sometimes said to "enjoy very poor health," but it is not on record that any human being was ever spoken of as enjoying chills and fever. And yet there are thousands, at this moment, in one or the other of the two stages of the disorder, who might just as well have avoided it as not. If there is anything demonstrable in therapeutics, it is that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an antidote to intermittent fevers. No instance can be cited in which it has been taken, either as a safeguard against this class of diseases, or as a remedy for them, and failed to produce the desired effect. The season when the malarious fevers are rife has commenced, and no inhabitant of any district subject to their visitations should be without this great preventive and remedy. Indeed, it is a truly potent protection against all the cold and wet which prevail in the spring months. From marsh and pool, and from all moist soils are now rising the emphitic elements which give birth to fever, indigestion, biliousness, colics, and a whole host of epidemic and other maladies. Aid the system to resist them. Energize and regulate all the animal functions with this rendovating agent. This precaution is as necessary in cities as in new settlements, for malarious fevers are now almost as common in the great centers of population as on the borders of the southern bayous and marshes and the rich agricultural regions of the west. The preventive and remedy is accessible to all. Who will be unwise enough to brave reckless the danger it would avert?

DENTISTRY.

Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG,

Has Resumed the Practice of his Profession, at No. 1006 FOURTH AVENUE, between Wood and Smithfield streets. tf

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.

VINES, PLANTS, TREES, SHRUBS, EVERGREENS, FLOWERS, Etc.

BUY YOUR PLANTS AND TREES Where you can get them true to name and of the best quality.

CATALOGUES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

R. CUMMING & CO., Successors to J. KNOX, 137 LIBERTY ST.

ROOFING.

AIKEN & CO., DEALERS IN PEACH HILL ROOFING SLATE,

And Tinned Slating Nails, CORNER ELEVENTH and LIBERTY STS., (Opposite the Grain Elevator.) PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders for Roofing Solicited and Promptly Attended to.

SLATE.

J. S. Newmyer, NO. 43 SEVENTH AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Is prepared to furnish a very superior article of Peach Bottom, Vermont and Blue Mountain ROOFING SLATE IN ANY QUANTITY. From his Yards in Pittsburgh, Pa., Or direct from the Quarries at Quarry prices.

Special attention given to Laying Slate and Repairing Slate Roofs.

SLATE.

THE Twin City SLATE COMPANY,

Are prepared to furnish to Builders or Slaters, the VERY DARK BLUE COLORED SUPERIOR Roofing Slate, From their own Quarries, located in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, at QUARRY PRICES. Samples may be seen, and communications addressed E. L. GOODWIN, Agent. J. N. SHALLENBERGER, President. Office: BREWER'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY, corner Eighth Street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

B. C. LEVI, (Successor to Moorhead & Co.,) STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD AGENT, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, Office: No. 20 FOURTH ST., LOUISVILLE, KY. B. C. LEVI

MORMONDOM.

Rumored Assassination of Bishop Lee—Change in Feeling—Prospect of the "Institution."

[Salt Lake Correspondence Chicago Times.]

There has been a rumor in circulation for some time to the effect that John D. Lee, the Bishop-leader of the Mountain Meadow massacre, has been assassinated. Brigham's reign of terror in Utah is relaxing, sensibly, under the pressure of circumstances, and there is little doubt, I think, of the possibility of procuring within a year or two a square-toed Mormon jury in the extreme south itself, which would both indict and convict the actors in that atrocious crime. The Mormons have borne the terrible odium of it for about fifteen years, now, and are tiring of it; some of the leading actors in it, among them Bishop Lee, have permitted themselves to say within a few months that confession would be a relief to them. They doubtless think they could show that they only obeyed the orders of a power above them, which, for many reasons, they could not afford to disobey. Indeed, it is said that Lee carried on his person, and has for many years, the fatal order from Prophet Brigham to commit the foul deed, and that no bribes nor threats on the part of any one have as yet been able to procure it from him. Recently, Brigham, as if to illustrate anew that "whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad," cut Lee, and other prominent participators in the great crime, off the church. Perhaps this was the first indication of his settled policy in the matter, viz., to deny all complicity on the part of the church and Lee, and to aid, if need be, in fastening it on those who did it. If so, the next step would naturally be to shoot Lee in the back some dark night, conceal his body, get the fatal "order," and destroy it. This, report says, is what has actually been done, and with many others the execution of this plan will necessitate the assassination of, time will show. Brigham doubtless knows, better than anybody, whether it will be possible in this manner to prevent the possibility of Lee's testimony against the church by legal evidence in open court, or not, nothing can ever remove the moral conviction in the mind of the whole Christian country, that the church and the church alone, has responsible for it. It is to be hoped that within a year or two Lee will be more plain-spoken and will throw more light thrown on the subject, and I do not doubt there will be.

An Oriental Subsidy Scheme.

[From Washington Correspondent Cincinnati Commercial.]

As if not content with the certainty attending the defeat of the Postoffice Appropriation, Senator Cole has driven a nail into its coffin by adding an amendment in the way of a subsidy to the steam service between San Francisco, Japan and China of one million dollars. He hopes to carry this infamous project (that could not possibly pass on its own merits) through to a law on the Appropriation Bill. The bill itself is in danger, without any such burden, but when we add to it the subsidy, it may well be considered as killed.

We have had hanging about Washington, all winter, this heavy subsidy lobby, determined, under a pretense of reviving American commerce, to get a support out of the Government for their old wooden vessels. The hotels have been crowded with them, and all the avenues to legislation choked up, while the social demonstrations have been unusually rich and enticing. The proposition is such a bare-faced robbery, and so stupidly without purpose, that thus far they have been unsuccessful, and I think they see Congress drawing to a close with very little prospect of success, unless, in the hurry and confusion of the last moments, some iniquity such as the Chorpenning resolution may be enacted.

Personal.

Mr. Bret Harte, on his first day in Boston, dined with the Saturday Club, where he met, among others, Louis Agassiz, Henry W. Longfellow, James Russell Lowell, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Ralph Waldo Emerson and Richard H. Dana, Jr. Undoubtedly, he now knows what it is to be looked at politely.

A new anecdote about Wordsworth exhibits him in a new character. When the Lambs boarded at Enfield, their landlord charged one shilling extra when they had a friend at dinner; but when Wordsworth was the guest, he charged two shillings, as Charles remonstrated, saying, "He's a great poet." "Don't know about the great poet," replied the practical landlord, "but he's a great eater."

All the Italian journals are full of a new book "La France devant l'Europe," by M. Michelet. The dominant idea of the book is that France, in defending herself by her implacable antagonism to France, has herself open to danger from Russian ambition, which is more sincere and safer to take advantage of the fine game ready to its hand.

Gould's statue of the "West Wind," which has been duly honored at Hon. Demas Barnes's house, Brooklyn, is hailed by one critic as possibly "the beginning of a new era in American art." Unfortunately we have heard so often of the beginning of a new era, without ever having the era, that we doubt. A very pretty story is told of the way Mr. Barnes got this statue. Having ransacked the studios, he despaired of carrying away from Italy an American work to suit him. He consulted Hiram Powers, who refused to imperil his fame by beginning a new work, and wished to talk about the advantages of the sweet potato as an esculent. Mr. Powers advised him to visit Mr. Gould's studio, where he found "Good" and "Evil" and a "Cleopatra," and, just as he was leaving, this "West Wind," of the existence of which few knew. It pleased Mr. Barnes, and he bought it.

Egardo Turchio lived in Calabria, and was a brigand. When captured he confessed to thirty-eight murders, and so was hung at Naples. He went to the death laughing and smoking a cigarette, and cursed the priests who offered consolation.

Mrs. Pauline Delarous, of New York city, sent her servant to Henry Hunt's drug store to get fifty grammes of sedulitz powder. Mr. Hunt told his boy, Adrian Delacroix, to fill the prescription, but the boy weighed out oxalic acid, a deadly poison. Mrs. Delacroix took a dose, and the poison took immediate effect, and the fates let was saved only by the prompt summoning of a physician. The druggist and clerk are under arrest for the criminal error.

On Sunday morning last Mayor Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, fell against his bath tub and broke three of his ribs. He didn't know it though, and while in pain, attended to his official duties throughout Monday. It was not until he went home to bed that he learned the extent of the severe bodily injuries, which will be severe for a man advanced in years.

A very large part of the success of Vassar College is due to Miss Hannah W. Lyman, the lady principal, and her recent death will be mourned by all friends to woman's true advancement. Miss Lyman was born in Massachusetts, but was for many years a resident in Canada, whither her remains were conveyed for interment.

Tom, Dick and Poore thinks, at least says, that no man in Congress can equal Senator Morton "in stating a case precisely, clearly and pointedly; and instead of giving an unintelligible array of arguments, crammed with a mass of verbiage, and confusing sentences without number, in which there is no argument, he gives a distinct argument in every sentence."

There was a spark of war at Kingston, Jamaica, the other day. In the presence of the French Consul, the British Consul made the ill timed remark that he no longer represented Prussia, but was Consul for Europe. There was trouble at once, but the friendly parties interfered.

Chief Justice Chase, who has been spending the winter in New York, is now making short visits to friends in Philadelphia, after which he will proceed to Washington, and may possibly take his seat on the few days on the bench of the Supreme Court. His health, though by no means firmly established, has greatly improved and is likely to be further promoted by his expected European trip next June.

American admiration and encouragement of Art is seen in what was, we hope, not exhibited in the recent sale in New York for their value as old copper, of the original plates of that magnificent work, Audubon's "Birds of America."

Thurlow Weed's statements must be taken with considerable care. His last blunder of memory, to speak mildly, is pooh-pooh out by the New York *Tribune*: He has Reminiscences he speaks of having been invited by Abbott Lawrence to meet the Duke of Wellington at dinner, and expressed his mortification at finding himself the chance of three hours' familiar conversation with the conqueror of Napoleon." At the time to which he refers the Duke of Wellington was in his grave!

Little Lotta will have no "Little church around the corner" trouble on her account. The other day in Cleveland she was duly baptized by an Episcopal rector, giving her full name as Mignonne Lotta Crabtree, The Bible used was the one presented to Henry Clay by Mrs. T. Addison, of Philadelphia, in 1848, when he join d the Episcopal Church.

"Judgments Upon Drunken Nations" is the subject upon which Colonel Ben Roodhouse, the latest accession to the platform lecturers, His claim to a hearing is that he is "the successful and opulent cattle dealer" of Greene county, Illinois.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, author of "Gates Ajar," is an invalid. Its delightful style and a New England nervous organization are the causes. She still writes, however, with her usual energy. The delicate nerves of the family are recognized and honored throughout Andover. A neighbor's horse, which had an unruly fancy for stamping about boisterously in the night, had to be sold for the sake of Prof. Phelps's slumbers, while the Professor's daughter has been known to be kept awake from twilight until dawn by the chirping of a cricket in the room. At nine o'clock in the evening the house is closed, lights extinguished, and anybody who comes to call thereafter is received with wonder and alarm.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT JUST OPENED BY WHITE, ORR & CO., 25 FIFTH AVENUE.

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S WHOLESALE HOUSE, 77 and 79 Market St

JUST RECEIVED.

Hair Switches, Chignons, new styles, Center Curls, White Goods, Piques, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Lace Collars, Ladies' Silk Scarfs,

NEW LINES Gent's Neck Wear, Scarfs, Bows and Ties.

MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS ALL NUMBERS.

CORSETS. New Style Hoopskirts, &c., AT Very Lowest Eastern Prices.

77 and 79 MARKET STREET

GREAT SALE OF DRESS GOODS, COMMENCING Tuesday February 28th.

30,000 YARDS OF Fancy Spring Dress Goods,

To be Closed Out from Prices ranging from 10 to 37½ cents per yard, less than half the original prices. Included in the above are some

5,000 YARDS OF Washington Mills 30-inch All-Wool Plaid Poplin,

Price 31 cents per yard, and warranted not to fade or shrink in washing. These Goods are usually sold at 75 cents per yard, and are sold as French Goods. For Misses' and Children's suits and Dresses there is nothing superior to be had less than 75 cents per yard.

James Caldwell, 118 and 120 Federal Street, Allegheny.

GOLD MIXED WATER-PROOF. GREAT WESTERN D and T CASSIMERES, Fancy Cassimeres PAPER CAMBRICS, Black Poplins.

M'Elroy & Dickson, 54 WOOD STREET.

Visit Evans' One Price Department Variety Store. D. W. EVANS' One Price Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue, Masonic Hall Building, is the acknowledged headquarters for bargains in Jewelry, Silver-Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Pocket and Table Cutlery. We are in constant receipt of all the Latest Styles and Novelties direct from Eastern Manufacturers and Importing Houses, which may be found in our 10, 25, 50, 75 cents, and $1 00, $1 50, $2 00, and Miscellaneous Departments, at 59 FIFTH AVENUE.

HOTELS.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL, ARCH STREET ABOVE SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA. G. W. MULLIN..... A. G. MULLIN. Terms, $3 00 a Day.

The above Hotel, entirely new in all respects and newly and elegantly furnished throughout, is now open for the reception of guests. The St. Cloud will be kept in all respects as a first-class Hotel. G. W. MULLIN & BRO., PROPRIETORS.

NIXON HOUSE, ALLIANCE, OHIO. FRANK M. KERR, Proprietor.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

Government Securities

AND

GOLD,

WE DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO., LONDON.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, March 2, 1871.

There is a bill now before the Legislature of Illinois requiring the savings banks and other banks organized under charters granted by the State of Illinois, to make quarterly statements of their condition, giving a detailed account of all their liabilities and assets, on the first Mondays of January, April, July and October of each year. Even if the bill should pass in its present form, says the Chicago *Tribune*, it would be a vast improvement on the present condition of things in regard to savings and commercial banks in that State, as they are now under no legal obligation whatever to give the public any insight into their condition. The majority of our banks are now National Banks, and, as such, are under the strictest surveillance of the Comptroller of the Currency and Bank Examiner. They are obliged to make reports of their condition as he sees on certain days of the year, but of which days they are not apprised until after they have passed. The reports made under these circumstances know not only the real condition of the banks on the day specified, but also the average condition of the banks, because there is no opportunity of "cooking up" their affairs, so as to make an unfair showing of their condition. These are the tests which should be made difficult as far as possible, even to the State banks and saving banks. The fact that many of the commercial banks of discount and deposit have for years enjoyed the confidence of the public, should be accepted as sufficient evidence that any less rigid requirements will be safe in their cases than in those of the National Banks. The recent failure of the Wheeling (W. Va.) Savings Institution, which, in the language of the Legislature, "had enjoyed the confidence of the public for many years," and the dissatisfaction which creeping into the public mind in regard to the management of some of the savings banks of New York, show that there is a necessity for as effective a rigid a system of investigation into the condition of all other banks as there is of National Banks. Even if this proposed system of quarterly reports is to be made on certain days, as specified in the bill before the Legislature, the banks will be able to select for the purpose such days of the year would be only a faint index of their average condition throughout the year. The law should be similar to the one which regulates the National Banks in their statements.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112	112¼	112
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112	112	112
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112	112	112
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	112¼	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	111	111	111
U. S. Bonds of 1868	111¾	111¾	111¾
10-40s	109¼	109¼	109¼
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States bonds in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¾
United States 6s of 1881	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	112
United States 5-20s of 1864	112
United States 5-20s of 1865	112
United States 10-40s	109¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	111
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	111¾
United States Pacific Railroad 6s	103
Central Pacific Railroad	93½
Currency Pacifics	109½

—The New York *Evening Post* of yesterday says: The markets at the Stock Exchange continue active and excited and prices are well maintained, and in some instances higher than yet made since the upward movement set in. The operators in stocks have in their favor an extremely easy money market, and a prospect of its continuance while the Treasury is engaged in its refunding operations. The purchases of bonds by the Government during the past year have also released a vast amount of capital before employed in carrying these bonds, which the large holders of stock claim will be diverted in a great measure into first-class railroad securities. These considerations, together with the prosperous condition of the leading railroads, under lie the movement in favor of higher prices. Considerable gold sales have been made of late on speculative account, on the supposition that the new loans of the government will be taken to such an extent in Europe as to greatly affect the foreign exchanges in favor of this country. The better and sounder opinion, however, is that all of the greater part of the subscriptions to the new loans in Europe will be paid in five twenties already there, and accordingly that gold will be unaffected directly by the operation.

—The *Tribune* says of the Wall street markets that the stock market is strong, and has been under considerable excitement during the day. There has been, no doubt, a great deal of realizing, the advance having tempted the fortunate holders of stocks purchased at lower prices to gather the profits offered by present quotations; but new purchasers come in, new cliques are formed, and the whole current of their operations appears to be in the direction of a rising market. It seems useless to reason upon the subject, for it is not now a question of real values, but simply to know if we are to have an advance. A movement in this or that stock is rumored in the street, and present appear for new buyers, who, having special "points," are willing to take the chances. In this way stocks are moving up, and seem likely to be moved higher and higher as we have but to report the condition of things in the street, to see that we view it hopefully. We only desire at this time to say a few words in support of inflation by assertion of a very strong money market during the spring, and it requires but little foresight to predict the prevalence of rampant speculation in consequence of a plethoric money market. Indeed the reaction, sharp and decisive, will come; but while people will buy at *spots futures* it is useless to hold in view the light of reason. The business of the day was large, but the aggregate amount of shares sold is rather below that recorded yesterday. The temper of the market has been irregular, with fluctuations wide and frequent, though at the close of the afternoon, with one or two exceptions, the prices of all the active shares were lower. The chiefest attention was directed to Ohio and Mississippi, which made a further rise to 41¾, from 41¼, the lowest point of the day, and 37¾ yesterday, the continued rise being predicated upon reports to which we have before called attention. Lake Shore was largely traded in and the advance was well maintained. New York Central and Hudson were also in good demand on the rise, but later made a partial recovery. Northwestern and Rock Island were strong, Wabash firm, and St. Paul dull. Union Pacific was active and rose from 25¾ to 26¾, and ranged at 26¾@26¾ to the close on large transactions. The transfer books of the company closed on Saturday, and it is asserted by Boston parties that Mr. Scott's forthcoming examine of his election as President of the road at the next election to be held on the 8th of March, on the occasion of Mr. Scott to the Presidency will be made the occasion to test confidence in the management of the road.

—The volume of business on the New York stock market continues large and is augmented by orders from outsiders, a feature favorable to a continued "bull" market. The buoyancy was checked about midday by sales to realize on the part of the shrewder speculators. The large holders, however, have not materially diminished their lines, and still have the best reason for adopting prices. The features have been Ohio and Mississippi, New York Central and Hudson, Lake Shore, Western Union, Union Pacific, Rock Island and Pacific Mail.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Board Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

March 2, 1871.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
C. & P.	96¼	97	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
Del. Lack.	92½	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Erie	20½	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Reading	48¾	49	49	49	49	49
Harlem	130	130	130	130	130	130
Michigan Central	98	98	98	98	98	98
Illinois Central	138½	138½	138½	138½	138½	138½
Cleve. & Pitts.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼
C. & N. W.	90¾	91	91	91	91	91
Do. pref.	80½	81	80½	80½	80½	80½
Rock Island	93½	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
St. Paul	54	54	54	54	54	54
Do. pref.	84	84	83	83	83	83
Wabash	55	55	55	55	55	55
Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97	97	97
Ohio & Miss.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
Chic. & Alton	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
Do. pref.	114	114	114	114	114	114
R. I. & P.	102	102	102	102	102	102
N. J. Central	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Canton	52	52	52	52	52	52
Quicksilver	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Pacific Mail	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	45	45¼
Adams Ex.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44	43½	43½
Wells F. Ex.	25	25	25	25	25	25
American Ex.	42	42	42	42	42	42
U. S. Express	56	56	56	56	56	56
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Wed.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
Del. Lack.	96	97¼	¼	
Do. Scrip	92¼	92¾	¼	
Erie	20¾	20¾	¼	
Reading	48¾	49	¼	
Hudson River	130	130		
Lake Shore	97	98¾	¾	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89	89¼	¼	
Chicago & Northwestern	79	80	1	
Do. preferred	91¼	91¾	½	
Rock Island	93¼	93¾	½	
St. Paul	53¾	54	¼	
Do. preferred	75	75	¼	
Toledo & Wabash	54¾	55	¼	
Fort Wayne	97	97	¼	
Ohio and Mississippi	41¾	41¾	¼	
Pacific Mail	44¾	45¼	½	
Adams Express	69¾	69		¾
Gold	111	110¾		¼

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61¾
Philadelphia and Erie	30¾
Lehigh Navigation	55
Catawissa preferred	29½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	13¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	65¾
Minehill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad	45¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	116¾
Schuylkill Navigation	14¾
Reading	50¼

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks as a margin, for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan on same or time and interest on good or call loans. Guaranteed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, March 2, 1871. }

REMARKS.—We have little to say with regard to the markets, which are in the main unchanged in prices. The weather continues delightful, and on every hand we hear the busy note of preparation for the spring trade, to which all indications point as being unprecedently large and remunerative. As a natural consequence, the market continues to move along quietly, though, as before noted, there is a perceptible advance in the volume of trade now being transacted from day to day. Plaster is held in ample amount to meet the wants of trade. Prices show a slight tendency downward, and dealers report a fair trade at quotations. Grain is in good supply, and finds purchasers at current rates. Groceries are firm and active. Bacon and provisions remain unchanged in price, with a fair demand. Whisky is quiet and steady. The produce and local markets continue to be abundantly supplied.

Below and wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES.—The current prices were $1 09@1 50 ₱ bbl. choice selected $1 55@1 59 ₱ bbl. Receipts have fallen off, being only 48 bbls.

BUTTER.—Sales 1 pailful packages at $10 50 ₱ dozen; in kegs and firkins 24@26c; good to choice 30@35c; prime to choice 36@38c; fine to extra 40@42c; choice to fancy 45@50c.

CHEESE.—Sales soda sap, common, 48 per cent., 3½c; refined, 50 per cent., 3¾@4c; potash, 70@74c; pearls, 9c@9½c ₱ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—The is a good supply and fair demand. We are reported sales of the barrel at $5 50, and $2 80 ₱ cwt.

BEANS.—Small navy $2 00 ₱ bushel; others as per quality, $1 75.

BRIDEWAX.—Market firm; sales at 30@31c ₱ lb.

BARREL FLOUR.—Sales 1 pailful packages at $10 50 ₱ dozen; in kegs and firkins 24@26c; good to choice 30@35c; prime to choice 36@38c; fine to extra 40@42c; choice to fancy 45@50c.

BUTTER.—The market for all kinds of grades butter is hardly equal to the demand; regular sales of good to prime 25@28c ₱ lb; common 18@20c. Receipts 81 packages.

BAR LEAD.—We are reported sales at 10½c ₱ lb.

BAGGING AND BAGGING.—We only report a firm market, and fair demand at the following figures: Kentucky, plain 19@19½c; sugar cured, 19@19c. Sides, ribbed, 19c; clear do 19c. Breakfast bacon, 16c. Hams, plain, 16c; sugar cured, 17c. Mess pork, $23 00@23 50 ₱ bbl. Dried beef, 19c. Lard—Chicago prime steam, 12c; Cincinnati kettle rendered, 13¼@14c.

CHEESE.—Is very scarce, and prices must go higher as there is no stock in the city, and it cannot be found this side of New York. We only quote at high rates. We quote as follows: Western Reserve at 16c; Ohio Reserve, 15c; New Goshen 17½c; New York Goshen 18½c; Sweitzer 16c ₱ lb.

CORN MEAL.—Sales in bags and barrels.

CRANBERRIES.—Sackett's Bolle berries $13 ₱ barrel; other varieties at $10@11.

CONSOLIDATED ICE.—Pennsylvania 50@55 50; Philadelphia $5 75.

CARBON OIL.—Sales standard brands at 22@24c by car load. Supply ample.

CEMENT.—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $2@3 50 ₱ barrel. Phœnix hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ₱ barrel.

CANDLES.—There is an active demand with a fair supply. We quote sales, mould at 12½@c; star, full weight, 20c; short weight, 17c; stearine 18@19c ₱ lb.

CANDLES.—Sales of anthracite at $9@9 50 ₱ ton.

DRIED FRUIT.—Regularly sales were made as follows: Quarters 9@9½c; choice halves, peaches 14c; peeled, 22@23c. Dried apples plenty and dull at 6@7c for bright, and 5c for sliced. Dried black berries, 19@13c; pitted cherries 25c per ₱; unpitted do, 5@6c.

EGGS.—The supply of eggs, fresh and otherwise, continues heavy, and prices are consequently weak at quotations. We quote sales fresh at 29@29c per dozen; preserved dull at 17@18c.

FOREIGN FRUITS.—Sales currants at 12@13c ₱ ₱; prunes 12½c; Valencia raisins 15c; layer raisins $2 25 per box.

FEATHERS.—Sales live geese feathers No 1 to the trade at 56c ₱ lb; 58c in a small way.

FISH.—The receipts have been slightly increased being 451 bbls against 282 yesterday. Holders continue to maintain their views, and prices are firm and unchanged. We only quote as follows: Choice white wheat, in bbls, ₱ 100 lbs, $7 25@7 50; good family do, $6 50@7; Lake Superior, $6 50@7; Minnesota, for baker's use, $7 00@7 25; in sacks 25c per box. Rye flour is held at $5 50@5 75 ₱ bbl; in barrels $7 70; in sacks $7 40. Pan Handle, (Southern Illinois) in barrels $7 00; in sacks $6 90. Sterling Glory, in barrels $6 60, in sacks $6 30; Palmetto, in barrels $6 85; in sacks $6 55.

GRAIN.—The receipts of grain since our last foot up as follows: Oats 775 sacks; rye 110 sacks; barley 25 sacks; wheat 1,200 sacks. The only report, though enjoyed the confidence of the public for many years," and the dissatisfaction which is creeping into the public mind in regard to the management of some of the savings banks of New York, show that there is a necessity for as effective a rigid a system of investigation into the condition of all other banks as there is of National Banks. Even if this proposed system of quarterly reports is to be made on certain days, as specified in the bill before the Legislature, the banks will be able to select for the purpose such days of the year would be only a faint index of their average condition throughout the year. The law should be similar to the one which regulates the National Banks in their statements.

GROCERIES.—Market firm and active. We are reported sales of the following at the prices quoted: *Raw Sugars*—Cuban 11½c; Rangoon 9½c; good to prime 9½c; fair 9c. Porto Rico—Choice 11½c; prime 11c; fair 10½c; good common 10c.

Refined Sugars.—Hards 14c; A coffee 13c; B coffee 12½c; extra C 12½c; New Orleans 12@12½c; Demeraras, hhds, 12¾c; bbls 13¼c @ ₱.

Syrups.—In and 35c; white honey 70c; silver drip 60c. Sales of choice Cuba at 60c; fair to prime 50c.

New Orleans Molasses.—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

Coffees.—Strictly prime 20c; prime to fair; good 16½@ 17c; fair 15¾@15½c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas.—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 75c. Fancy flavor $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10; Gunpowder fancy $1 50; good $1 25; fair $1 00; Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices.—Grain pepper 25c. Ground pepper 17c. Cloves 20c. Cassia 25c.

SALTPETRE.—Sales of choice Carolina at 9½c; prime do.

HAY.—Receipts moderate, and sales as follows; Baled Timothy, weighing 200 ₱ bale, $20 00.

HIDES.—Regular sales at 8c@9c per lb.

HOMINY.—Sales in a regular way at $5 00@5 00 for prime.

HONEY.—Sales at 30@35c ₱ lb.

HERRINGS.—Sales at early and lightly; No 1 shore $7 75; shores, $7 00; No 2 shores, $6 65; chopped herring, $4 50@5 00; No 1 bulked shore herring, $6 75; No 2 do, $6 25; No 1 bulked Labrador

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

Agreement on the Bridge Question.

Report of the Conference Committee—The Cincinnati Bridge must be Reconstructed—U. S. Courts to Decide Whether the Company Shall Be Reimbursed—The River and Harbor Bill Passed—Payment of State Claims, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1871.

The Conference Committee on the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge agreed upon a report to-night. The law as amended provides that the main channel span shall give one hundred feet clear headway above low water; side spans seventy feet; pivot span to be removed; plans and specifications for a new bridge to be submitted to the Secretary of War for approval. When the bridge shall be completed in accordance with the provisions of this act, the Bridge Company are authorized to commence proceedings in equity in the United States District Court at Cincinnati. The court is required to find, first, whether the bridge now unfinished has been carried on according to law; and second, if it is being so constructed, whether Congress had a right to order a change without compensation. If the decision shall be in favor of the Bridge Company, judgment shall be rendered for the amount expended in the making the necessary change. Either party has the right of appeal to the Supreme Court. Both houses are expected to agree to this report in the morning. The Committee being unanimous. If it is so fixed that under the provisions of this act there can be no misunderstanding, and the bill will receive the signature of a high bridge on the present site is made certain.

River and Harbor Bill Passed.

The Senate passed the River and Harbor Appropriation bill to-night in rather short order. There were but few amendments, one item being added giving fifteen thousand dollars for the improvements at Alton, Illinois, and another of twenty-five thousand dollars for the same purpose at St. Louis. The section authorizing the Secretary of War to remove obstructions over navigable rivers and harbors was stricken out entirely. There was a long discussion on the section relating to unexpended balances, which Mr. Sherman vehemently opposed, but which was finally adopted. The appropriation for the Louisville canal was reduced to two hundred thousand dollars.

Claims of States.

Mr. Kerr, from the House Committee on Judiciary, has made a favorable report on the claims of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, on account of public lands in said States, accompanied with resolutions declaring the true construction of the act of March 3d, 1857. The resolution sets forth that the said three States shall have their accounts stated, crediting them respectively with five per cent. from all public lands and private reservations, and such cash balance as has not been paid to said States allowed and paid. The sum to be reimbursed under this resolution amounts to many millions. There is not much prospect, however, that it can be acted upon this session.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1871.

BURIAL OF CAPTAIN HARRISON.

The remains of Captain N. B. Harrison, late commander of the United States steamer Oneida, will have arrived here and will be buried in Oak Hill Cemetery to-morrow.

THE STATUE OF ROGER WILLIAMS

Has arrived, and to-morrow will be placed in the old Hall of Representatives. This and the statue of Gen. Greene are contributed from Rhode Island, the only State which thus far has responded to the act of Congress requesting the several States to send hither statues of their most distinguished citizens.

CREDENTIALS PRESENTED.

The Charge d'Affairs of Japan, Mr. Mari, presented his credentials to the Secretary of State to-day.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

Postmaster—C. P. Vanvoy, St. Anthony's Falls, Minn.; H. D. Cutter, Stillwater, Minn.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate Executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: N. P. Chipman, Secretary of the District of Columbia; N. S. Lincoln, T. S. Verdi, H. A. Willard, John M. Lansdowne, colored, and John Masbury, Jr., Board of Health of the District of Columbia under the provisions of the Territorial bill; Wm. H. Lessig, Surveyor General of Utah; Thos. J. McKinney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Washington Territory; Jno. Smith, Indian Agent, Warm Springs, Washington Territory; Narussi Comoyer, Indian Agent at Umatilla, Washington Territory; Joel Palmer, Indian Agent at Yakima, Washington Territory.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT.

The Japanese embassy, which arrived here to-day, was presented to the President to-night at eight o'clock, in the blue parlor of the White House, by Secretary Fish. There were present besides the President and Secretary Fish, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Bancroft, and Mrs. Davis, and other ladies. The embassy were individually introduced by Secretary Fish.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS—ALL THE PRESENT OFFICERS NOMINATED.

The Republican members elect to the ensuing Congress held a caucus to-night in the Hall of the House of Representatives, for the nomination of officers, Governor Blair, of Michigan, in the chair, and Representatives Amber and Maynard acting as Secretaries. Speaker Blaine, Clerk of the House McPherson, and Doorkeeper Buxton were severally nominated by acclamation. Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway was nominated at the first ballot; vote for Ordway, 75; General Sherron, 27; Stokes, 2; Ordway was declared Congress, 26. There were two ballots for Postmaster, W. S. King, the present incumbent, was selected on the second ballot, the vote being King 67, Sherwood, of Michigan, 27, Kyrel Hawkens 12, and A. H. Jones, now member from North Carolina, 11.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democrats and Conservatives held their caucus in the old Hall of Representatives to-night. Fernando Wood was Chairman, and Representatives Adams, Getz and Shober Secretaries. Representatives Morgan, of Ohio, and Cox, of New York, having been respectively placed in nomination for Speaker, Mr. Morgan, on behalf of the Pennsylvania delegation, nominated Mr. Getz, who declined the nomination, returning thanks for the compliment. The caucus having balloted, Mr. Morgan received the highest number of ballots, when the nomination was declared unanimous. The following named gentlemen were then nominated for the position: Door Clerk, Jas. G. Berret; Sergeant-at-Arms, Nicholas Isenburg; Door Keeper, Owen Thomas; Postmaster, Seaton Gales; Chaplain, Ignatius T. Cooper. On motion of Mr. Randall, it was unanimously resolved that the Democratic members of Congress ought to adjourn the first session at the earliest practicable time, and a committee now presented would continually vote to that end. The caucus then adjourned. There was some fear that the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill would fail to pass.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1871.

SENATE.

The bill after some considerable debate passed.

The Senate insisted on its amendments to the army and naval appropriation bills, and agreed to Committees of Conference.

The Indian appropriation bill was then taken up and passed without amendment.

The river and harbor appropriation bill was then taken up. Pending the consideration the Senate went into executive session, and at five o'clock took a recess until evening.

EVENING SESSION.

After the passage of several bills, the sundry civil appropriation bill was reported.

A new Conference Committee was appointed on the legislative appropriation bill.

The river and harbor bill was proceeded with as in Committee of the Whole. After amendment, striking out the section authorizing the Secretary of War to remove obstructions from navigable rivers, the bill was passed.

Without reaching final action on the bill, the Senate at 12:30 adjourned.

NAIL MANUFACTURERS.

Meeting of the Nail Manufacturers of the Atlantic States—Scale of Prices Adopted.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Twenty-two companies, with a capacity of two million two hundred thousand kegs of nails per annum, were represented at the meeting of the nail manufacturers of the Atlantic States in this city to-day. O. A. Washburne, Jr., of Worcester, was Chairman, and James C. Holden, Secretary.

The following scale of prices, to take effect immediately, was adopted:

Cut nails, ten penny to sixty penny, at standard or lowest rates; eight penny and nine penny 50 cents; six four penny and five penny, two dollars spikes, 25 cents; do fencing, sheathing and hook head brads, same as common nails; all sizes less, 50 per keg above same size of cut nails; finishing, flooring, casing, slating, box, trunk, tobacco and coopers', 50 cents per keg above same size of common nails.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 2, 1871.

MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Chamber of Commerce this afternoon adopted a resolution embodying an amendment to the State constitution designed to secure the funding of the canal debt, and a memorial to Congress requesting for the chamber the privilege of purchasing from the government for $200,000 the present postoffice site and building, when the new building is completed. A resolution by one of the German merchants, expressing satisfaction at the close of the European war, and congratulating Germany on her victories, provoked earnest discussion and was finally referred to a committee.

DECISION REVERSED.

The general term of the Supreme Court to-day reversed the previous decision in Kohbyx insurance case, establishing the principle that insurance companies are responsible for the official acts of their clerks or agents.

ADVENTURES IN HAVANA.

Inocencio Casanova, a well known wealthy American citizen, but formerly a native of Cuba, and a planter, arrived here this morning per steamer Columbia from Havana. Senor Casanova's experiences in Havana for the few days previous to his departure for New York have been extremely exciting and interesting. An order and permit to land from the steamer Meridan was given him when he reached Havana on the 24th ult., but on landing he was immediately seized and returned to the steamer by the authorities. He then wished to come back to New York by the Columbia, and was forced to go in a small boat in the night. In the morning a Spanish officer came on board to arrest him, claiming him as a rebel to the Government, but the captain of the steamer would not permit his arrest while under the protection of the American flag. A short time previous to the hour of the steamer's sailing a small Spanish boat from the shore arrived alongside of the ship which was Casanova's daughter, who came to bid him farewell. Not suspecting a plot of the guard to mediately afterward accompanied the lady. He and a rush was made to secure him, but without success, as he jumped back upon the Columbia, and thus escaped. The friends of Casanova visited the United States Consul previous to his sailing for New York, remonstrating against the outrages practised upon an American citizen who had not committed, impeached, or robbed of over a thousand dollars in American funds, and the Consul has brought the case before the authorities at Washington.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE.

Member of the High Commission, left with suite for Washington this afternoon. He expressed sanguine hopes that the result of the labors of the Joint High Commission would be an amicable settlement of the questions at issue between the United States and Great Britain. He thinks side issues will not peril the settlement of the main questions.

FIRES.

Morristown, N. J.

NEW YORK, March 2.—A fire in Morristown, N. J., early this morning, burned the postoffice, Samuel Jones's liquor store, with contents, valued at $30,000, H. Emmett's stationery store, J. Johnson's jewelry store, and A. Bryant's confectionery. The letters and papers at the postoffice were saved, and a portion of the contents of the stores. Loss estimated at $70,000, mostly insured.

PEACE.

FRANCE.

Emperor William Reviews His Troops.

VERSAILLES, March 1.—A *Herald* correspondent, just returned from Paris, gives the following account of the Emperor's review of German troops at Long Champs. Exactly at half-past ten o'clock the Emperor drove up back of the grand stand in an open carriage, attended by dragoons and great officers of his household. Alighting on the steps of the grand entrance, he mounted a horse and entered across the field toward the general staff, which had followed along the line. As the Emperor approached the bands played "Heil Dir," and all the troops saluted him. The Emperor looked exceedingly well, and rode dashing by, despite his lingering limp, occasioned by his ride down the front of the line flags were drooped, and the men gave three ringing cheers. The Emperor kept his hand on his helmet, and smiled upon the soldiers. Passing Bismarck he waved his hand in a friendly manner twice. Having passed up and down the lines the Emperor galloped across the field to a point of high ground parallel to the right of the grand stand, facing the troops, where he took up his position in front of the Crown Prince, sitting erect on a charger, and surveying the troops for a moment with deep emotion. The order was given to march; the bands struck up, and with splendid step thirty thousand men marched past in so perfect a manner that easily battery presented as only one gun. The Emperor leaves for Germany on Saturday, instead of Monday. The ratification of the treaties will be exchanged to-night. If it comes the Germans will evacuate Paris to-morrow, but if not the Twelfth corps will probably take its turn in Paris.

Removal of the Government to Paris.

BORDEAUX, March 2.—The employees of the Department of the Interior left for Paris on Saturday, and it is believed the entire Government will be transferred to Paris again as speedily as the execution of the peace conditions will permit. Generals Sheridan and Forsyth, of the United States army, have gone to Paris.

Reception of the Germans in Paris.

Special to the Herald.]

PARIS, March 1, Evening.—The troops in some cases on entering the city were mobbed and narrowly escaped injury. Some persons near the Arc du Triomphe congratulated themselves on the difficulty experienced by the Prussian cavalry in getting over heaps of sand and stones. They pointed to the Arc and said, "Wait till we enter Berlin." The Germans took no notice of the insults. At 1:15 the head of the German troops advanced up the Grand avenue. After the dragoons came Bismarck, the Dukes of Saxe Cobury and Wurtemburg, Leopold of Bavaria, General Moltke and Prince Charles of Prussia. When the Prussian infantry passed under the Arc du Triomphe, they were received by the crowd with whistling, groans and derisive shouts. Squadrons of Hussars came next. Bismarck did not enter the Arc du Triomphe, but turned and rode back to Neuilly. The grandest part of the military spectacle was the march along the Champs Elysees, with bayonets and helmets glittering in the sun and flags torn by battle flutter-ing. In the lower part of the avenue a boy, clearing the way were dispersed by the Uhlans. The Uhlans and Bavarians are especially hated. The troops looked splendidly, and surprised the French, who owned they could not beat them. All is quiet, but the authorities are still apprehensive.

ENGLAND.

Foolhardiness.

LONDON, March 2.—Reports from Paris state that the National Guard at one time yesterday threatened to disobey orders and throw themselves on the Germans, but were dissuaded from the rash attempt.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Rate of Discount Advanced.

LONDON, March 2.—The Bank of England has advanced its rate of discount one-half per cent.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, March 2.—Arrived, steamer City of Washington, from New York.

The Markets.

LONDON, March 2, 1:30 P. M.—Consols 92½. Bonds steady; 5s, 92; 86s, 91½; 67s, 91; 10-40s, 89¼. Erie 18¾; Illinois 109½; Atlantic 30.

Linseed oil at £32s 6d 10s.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

A special from Kingston, Jamaica, to the New York *Herald*, says: "The Haytiens are in Dominican annexation every advantage to Hayti, and with God speed." Which statement may, no doubt, be taken with several grains of allowance.

Pat. McDermott, a molder, fell dead from heart disease in Louisville yesterday. His brother died from the same cause, and in like manner, at the same place a year ago.

The new managers of impeachment announced to the Arkansas Senate the impeachment of Governor Clayton yesterday, and it is probable the case will now be tried in due form. Matters are now becoming quiet again.

John B. Dutcher, a well-known cattle dealer, and a Mr. McKee, of New York, have bought one hundred acres of land near St. Louis, and will establish thereon extensive cattle yards. They will expend $1,000,000 in improvements.

There was much interest taken in a suit on trial at Montgomery, Alabama, yesterday, wherein the extraordinary spectacle was presented of a United States Judge as defendant. The suit grew out of an order of United States Judge Busted, issued last June, imprisoning the Auditor of State for alleged contempt in not enforcing the order of Court requiring the collection of a tax from an express company. The Auditor brought suit for $50,000 and got $250 damages at $250,000. Both parties are leading members of the Republican party.

Colonel Fisher, of Cincinnati, late Commissioner of Patents, who he discovered Griffin's blackmailing operations after his own resignation, and reported them to Acting Commissioner Duncan, who dismissed Griffin.

At the session of the Joint Legislative Committee at Albany yesterday to investigate the New Hamburg disaster, the first witness called was Isaac Toucey, Superintendent of the Hudson River Railroad Company. He said from his conversation with the fireman of the express train that he was satisfied that the breaking of more of sundry than of one pair of brakes. He also learned that Simmons, the engineer, sounded his whistle three times before he put on the patent brakes, and when he found it to be on the patent brakes before he sounds the whistle. He did not think the engineer was guilty, a right to put on the brakes. These trains, if on time, would have passed each other at Milton Ferry, five miles this side of Hamburg. The witness thought from what he learned that night that the train ought to have stopped at Milton, as was its usual practice on Sundays. Remer Vanskeiland and J. H. Vanderbilt, of Albany, and Thos. Cullen, of Troy, witnessed the accident and related the circumstances attending it. Both said that from five to eight minutes elapsed between the time of the collision of the train and the collision. The investigation was adjourned until Tuesday next.

The House joint resolution repealing the duty on coal was referred to the Committee on Finance. The sundry civil expenses bill was taken up.

Judge Conyngham died at his residence at Wilkesbarre yesterday, the Masons participating. All business was suspended in the afternoon.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., March 2.—River thirty-four feet and falling, with sixty-eight bridge spans. Arrived—Bella Boyd, Memphis; Jno. Porter, Nashville; Messenger, Pittsburgh; Liberty No. 4, Emperor, St. Louis. Slight shower to day; raining steady to-night; warm and spring like.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 2.—River falling slowly, with eleven feet eight on shelf, and ten feet eight on the rocks. Business good. Weather mild; heavy rain to-night. Arrived—Ella Knight, Cincinnati; Sam. J. Hale, Cincinnati; Shamrock, St. Louis; Wanamita, Pittsburgh. Departed—Sam. J. Hale, Cincinnati; Antelope and barges, Pittsburgh. The Hornet came over the Falls with iron ore and empty barges for Pittsburgh. The Virginia leaves for New Orleans to-morrow.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 2.—River falling, with eighteen feet on Harnett Shoals. Weather mild and raining. Arrived—Talisman, Cairo; America, Cincinnati.

Cairo.

CAIRO, March 2.—Port list to-day: Rover, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, 7 P. M.; John Porter, New Orleans to Louisville, 6 A. M.; Charles Bodman, New Orleans to Louisville, 6 A. M.; Julia Kyle, New Orleans to St. Louis, 7 A. M.; Savannah, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, 7 A. M.; Diamond, Louisville to Memphis, 8 P. M.; Mollie McDaniel, Henry to Louisville, 8 P. M.; Besides, St. Louis and return, 3 P. M.; St. Joseph, Memphis to St. Louis, 3 P. M.; Grand Tower, St. Louis to Memphis, 5 P. M. River rose ten inches and rising since 3 P. M. Mercury 64 degrees.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—Arrived—Silver Lake No. 4, Pittsburgh; Bob's, Illinois river; Illinois, Peoria; Jno. Kinsman, Keokuk; Grand Tower, St. Louis; City of Memphis, Memphis; Olive Branch, New Orleans; Mollie McDaniel, Henry; Diamond, Louisville; Liberty, Johnson, Keokuk; Bayard, Quincy; Alps, Illinois river; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Illinois, Peoria; Commercial, Cincinnati. Departed—Same. Rising. Weather warm; raining all the afternoon and still continues.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 2.—Stormy; mercury 67. River rising. Cairo and Arkansas falling slowly. Arrived—Batesville, White river; Cleborne, Arkansas river; Imperial—Glasgow, Arkansas river; Ocean-ic, Red river; Marble City and City of Chester, St. Louis; St. Mary's, Evansville.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2.—Arrived—City of Alton, Wicks, St. Louis; Warner and barges, Pittsburgh; Cincinnati, Pittsburgh. Departed—Mitchell, City of Quincy, Louisville; Groesbeck, Cincinnati.

STATE NEWS.

During February 62 foreign and 397 coasting vessels arrived at Philadelphia.

There were six cases of school state shipped from Shelbyville, Indiana, this week.

The men in the machine shops of the Reading railroad at Reading are now employed ten hours a day. Twenty engines will be built there this year.

Tobias Mark was shot and killed in Bell township, Clearfield county, on the 16th ult., by being thrown from a load of timber.

A rich body of primitive iron ore is said to have been discovered near St. Mary's, Elk county, on the tract of Messrs. Cingan and Buckley, proprietors of Hopewell furnace.

In the village of Trappe, Montgomery county, there are eleven persons, living within a radius of one hundred yards, who have passed the age of three score years and ten.

Ninety-five building permits were issued in Philadelphia during February.

Pennsylvania has had sixteen Governors since 1790. Of the sixteen five are now living—Wm. F. Johnston, residing in the western part of the State; William Rigler, in Clearfield county; James Pollock, Director of the Mint in Philadelphia; Andrew G. Curtin, Minister to Russia; and John W. Geary, the present Governor.

Mrs. —— Herriott, of North Shenango, aged seventy-one years, died while sitting in her chair on the 26th ult. She had eaten her breakfast as usual, sat down in her chair, and while reading passed away without a struggle, the family finding her dead. The cause of her death is not stated.

David Rush, of Union county, recently lost four children all in one week from scarlet fever.

Peter Cullen, aged twenty-six years, has been appointed Chief of the Reading Police in the place of Jesse Lee, deceased. Mr. Cullen was a member of the Ninety-third Regiment, and he and the late Major Potts were the only men of seventy-five in the company who escaped death. Arthur now Treasurer of Reading, when it formed who remained to be mustered out in 1865, when the volunteer troops were disbanded.

Colonel James D. Ramsey, an active and influential member of the Democratic party, died in Peach Bottom township, York county, on Saturday, at the age of seventy-two years. Colonel Ramsey served in the Kansas Legislature for two years.

At a wedding in West Salem township, Mercer county, a few days ago, there were present three persons aged respectively ninety, eighty-two and seventy-eight years.

The *Scranton Republican* says: The Iron Company's rail mill in this city last week turned out 1,098 gross tons of finished railroad iron from one train of rolls. This is the largest production in a single week ever made in the United States, and reflects credit upon the Superintendent, Mr. D. B. Brainard.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mineral Waters, &c.—Simon Johnston.
Closing Out Sales—Shaffer's Carriage and Harness Bazaar.
Lightning Rods—Fricke & Welsh.
Books for the Lawyers—Jno. B. Dodge.
Fence Palings for Sale—Robert Arthurs.
Administration Notice—Antoinette Pleasa.
Boarding—B. K., Allegheny Postoffice.
Executors' Notice.
Dividend—Ozark Petroleum Company.
Baker Wanted—McLure House, Wheeling.
House for Rent—D. Reed.
Steward Wanted—McLure House, Wheeling.
Church Property at Auction—A. McMillan.
Notice—Peter Schwartzwalder from Company.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Library Hall—Mrs. Cornelius Bloson, March 3d.
Opera House—Walhalla and Bioplastic Troupes.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Zavistowski Sisters.
Library Hall—Thomas' Concerts, March 3, 4 and 6.
Grand Arcade—Marshall's.
Cream Ale—Pier, Damsels & Co.
Sapolio—Jesse H. Hopkinsott.
Upholsterers—E. Edmundson & Son.
New Brands of Tobacco—Dilworth, Harper & Co.
Roofs—Wm. B. Scaife.
Bankrupt Notice—Amos G. Harms.
Bolting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Now 7-30 Gold Loan—Jay Cooke & Co.
Steam Pumps for Sale—Atwood & McCaffrey.
Notice—Peter Schwartzwalder Company.
Monongahela Foundry—Anderson & Freygood.
Zeated Crackers—Marshall's.
Carriages—C. West & Co.
Feathers and Mattresses—R. G. Craighead.
Slates—240 Liberty street.
Oakland Property for Sale—C. Hanson Love & Bro.
Burnett's Kalliston.
Brushes and Brooms—J. D. Thompson.
Notice to Shippers—E. D. Nettleton.
Patent Saddles—Mercer & Wood.
Matches—240 Liberty street.
Fine Clothing—McKennan & Son.
Country Property for Sale—Isaac Morley.
Tacks, Brads and Nails—92 Liberty street.
New Goods—Morgan stern & Co.
Perfumes—Jno. B. Dodge.
Drug Store for sale—B. L. Fahnestock & Co.
Building Property for Sale—H. Edwards.
Scrap Iron Wanted—Mullin & Maloney.
Partnership Notice—Thos. K. Petty.
Bridal Sets—Bailey & Co.
Reduction in Lumber—Mellon Brothers.
Steam Hammers—Ferris & Miles.
Pattern and Model-Maker—N. L. Vera.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—Cattle closed very dull and 50@ 75c lower, the greater decline being on medium grades; sales of 1,200 head; prime cows sold at $4 50@4 75; inferior and ordinary $4 00@4 25; receipts 1,158 head; sales 1,100 head. Sheep active; prices 1@2c higher; supply on the market and prices are lower, with a downward tendency; we quote 5@5½c; receipts 3,700 head. Hogs in full supply with moderate demand; prices have declined ½@¾c; sales of 1,000 head at 4½@6½c; good to extra 5½@6½c; receipts 4,408 head.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, March 2.—Cotton dull; low middling 18½c. Bulk meats 6½@6¾c packed; bacon clear sides 12c; hams 13c; shoulders 9½c; sugar cured hams 16c. Lard in tierces 13c. Oats 65c. Flour $5 00@8 00.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2.—Sugar dull and lower; prime 9@9¼c. Molasses and coffee unchanged.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

PITTSBURGH, March 2, 1871.	7:23 A. M.	4:23 P. M.	11:23 P. M.
Height of barometer	30.10	29.92	29.93
Change since last report	+.10	—.18	—.19
Thermometer	43°	65°	62°
Change in 24 hours	9°	19°	19°
Direction of wind	W.	S.	S.
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	2	23	4
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	0.02	2.00	0.04
Force of wind reduced to Beaufort scale, approximated	A.	D.	B.
Rainfall since last report—inches and fluctuations			
State of weather	Fair.	Fair.	Clear.

NOTES.—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the barometer since the last report are given; decrease being marked —, and increase +, as in the table by the minus sign.

Character of wind—winds to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gentle brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I hurricane J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, snow.

HENRY D. SCHMIDT, Observer Sergeant.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

Regular Monthly Meeting—Address of Rev. Van De Mark—Interesting Debate.

Last evening the Woman's Suffrage Association of Allegheny county, convened in their hall, in the Third National Bank building, corner Wood street and Virgin alley. There was a large attendance—both of the members of the Association and visitors, many being compelled to stand. The exercises were unusually interesting throughout, and close attention was paid by all present to the addresses made.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mrs. Jenkins, when prayer was offered by Miss Matilda Hindman.

In the absence of the Secretary, Miss Jennie Hindman acted as Secretary pro tem., and read the minutes of the preceding meeting, which were approved.

The Treasurer's report was then received with excellent music by three young ladies, which was well received.

Miss Hindman then stated that the Rev. Mr. Leonard, of the Smithfield street M. E. Church, would deliver a lecture at the next meeting, and also that a committee be appointed to make arrangements for other exercises for the evening. Carried.

ADDRESS OF REV. VAN DE MARK.

Rev. Mr. Van De Mark was now introduced by the President and made a few remarks in substance as follows: He said that one of the most important questions, if not the most important question now being agitated in the country, is the woman suffrage question. This question has been fully discussed, and much has been written upon it, by such able minds as Wendel Phillips, Mr. Beecher, Horace Greeley, B. Anthony, John Stuart Mills, Mrs. Livermore and a host of others, and is gaining advocates every day.

The young man starts out in life—enters the arena of life guided by ten thousand ambitions. The professions are open to him; he is a part of the general government; others are subject to the will of him as he is worth and excellence in his native land. The public tombstone crumbles to dust. The young woman enters the arena of life, and finds herself confined with the same capabilities—with an immortal soul, with the same feelings and sufferings and ambitions. She is met at the threshold by men who courts and wins her. She then becomes his wife. At that moment she forsakes all the ambition which might have burned within her bosom. She is no longer Miss So and So Jones. There is joy in the woman's lot, no matter how humble it may be. Said Mr. Van De Mark, a joy in the love which encircles the children and brings them up in the fear and admonition of the Lord. But she is denied to be content with this joy alone. While she is destined to live secluded in the world, her husband goes out into the fields of research, and moves on, rising higher and higher, filling his soul with the joy which all feel.

What law is there in our land to-day to protect the wife from the insults of the misery entailed upon her by a drunken husband? Said the speaker that the woman demands suffrage. The speaker then closed his address by stating that no one was to blame for not receiving the outlook to-day by the Woman's Suffrage Association. It is only a question of time when women will go forth in a solid band in hand with man and cast her vote. The lecture was highly appreciated during the delivery of his discourse, showing that his remarks were appreciated. On motion he was tendered a vote of thanks for his interesting address.

At the conclusion of the address, the President stated that a petition properly drawn asked for rights relative to this movement, and thought that an effort should be made to secure a large number of distribution, in order that the people may learn more fully the object of this movement. Tracts had been written and published, and the more numerous and great good would result from this distribution. After some discussion, it was decided to raise a collection for the purpose which was accordingly done.

The debate was now announced to be in order, when Mrs. Scott, of Sewickley, arose and discussed as follows:

Resolved, That the ballot in the hands of women will promote the cause of temperance.

The discussion was opened by the President, who said that great efforts have been made for centuries to stop the tide of intemperance that is sweeping over the land, but, sighing, sighing, sometimes of every kind have been among the means employed, but when it is seen that they are not able to do so, we say that the efforts have been like pressing our hands against the rising ocean. The only way to stop the evil of intemperance is by legislation, and the only way to remove the cause is by legislation. The speaker would recommend prohibition. She would not tamper with evil. Prohibition is the only way to prevent the evil, and prohibition can only be effected by the ballot. The speaker then said that as a class, women hate a far greater horror of intemperance than men, as they are by far the greatest sufferers. Intemperance, to woman is the destruction, of home, of hope, of honor. It robs the little one of food, and of affection. If the ballot were placed in the hands of women they would use it to prevent the sale of intoxicating drinks. Mothers would surely strive to this end to prevent their sons from entering the broad road to ruin.

The question was further discussed in an able manner by Misses Hindman and Matilda Hindman, and Mr. Barker, when the resolution was adopted.

After the transaction of some routine business the meeting adjourned.

THE CITY POOR.

Meeting of the Board of Guardians—Reports Read—Solicitor Engaged.

A regular meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor of the city was held at the office, on Fourth avenue, at two o'clock yesterday.

Members present: Messrs. Arthurs, Fitzsimmons, Bartley, Hays, McKee, Gwentzer, Shaw and Stuffle.

The minutes of the three last meetings were read and approved.

The Secretary reported that the account of Mr. Alnder, late City Treasurer, had been finally settled, and been finally settled.

On motion, the matter of erecting a fence around the house at the Poor Farm was referred to the Board as a Committee of the Whole, and it was determined to visit the farm on Thursday, the sixteenth instant, at eleven o'clock, for the purpose of determining what should be done at the premises.

The bill of Veech & Watson, for professional service, was referred to the Monthly Committee.

On motion of Mr. Gwentzer, Mr. Kuhn was elected solicitor to the Board of Health and Mr. Hamilton, and of the Smithfield street M. E. Church, would deliver a lecture at the next meeting, and also that a committee be appointed to make arrangements for other exercises for the evening. Carried.

Rev. Mr. Van De Mark was now introduced by the President and made a few remarks in substance as follows: He said that one of the most important questions, if not the most important question now being agitated in the country, is the woman suffrage question. This question has been fully discussed, and much has been written upon it, by such able minds as Wendel Phillips, Mr. Beecher, Horace Greeley, B. Anthony, John Stuart Mills, Mrs. Livermore and a host of others, and is gaining advocates every day.

The young man starts out in life—enters the arena of life guided by ten thousand ambitions. The professions are open to him; he is a part of the general government; others are subject to the will of him as he is worth and excellence in his native land. The public tombstone crumbles to dust. The young woman enters the arena of life, and finds herself confined with the same capabilities—with an immortal soul, with the same feelings and sufferings and ambitions. She is met at the threshold by men who courts and wins her. She then becomes his wife. At that moment she forsakes all the ambition which might have burned within her bosom. She is no longer Miss So and So Jones. There is joy in the woman's lot, no matter how humble it may be. Said Mr. Van De Mark, a joy in the love which encircles the children and brings them up in the fear and admonition of the Lord. But she is denied to be content with this joy alone. While she is destined to live secluded in the world, her husband goes out into the fields of research, and moves on, rising higher and higher, filling his soul with the joy which all feel.

What law is there in our land to-day to protect the wife from the insults of the misery entailed upon her by a drunken husband? Said the speaker that the woman demands suffrage. The speaker then closed his address by stating that no one was to blame for not receiving the outlook to-day by the Woman's Suffrage Association. It is only a question of time when women will go forth in a solid band in hand with man and cast her vote. The lecture was highly appreciated during the delivery of his discourse, showing that his remarks were appreciated. On motion he was tendered a vote of thanks for his interesting address.

At the conclusion of the address, the President stated that a petition properly drawn asked for rights relative to this movement, and thought that an effort should be made to secure a large number of distribution, in order that the people may learn more fully the object of this movement. Tracts had been written and published, and the more numerous and great good would result from this distribution. After some discussion, it was decided to raise a collection for the purpose which was accordingly done.

The debate was now announced to be in order, when Mrs. Scott, of Sewickley, arose and discussed as follows:

Resolved, That the ballot in the hands of women will promote the cause of temperance.

The discussion was opened by the President, who said that great efforts have been made for centuries to stop the tide of intemperance that is sweeping over the land, but, sighing, sighing, sometimes of every kind have been among the means employed, but when it is seen that they are not able to do so, we say that the efforts have been like pressing our hands against the rising ocean. The only way to stop the evil of intemperance is by legislation, and the only way to remove the cause is by legislation. The speaker would recommend prohibition. She would not tamper with evil. Prohibition is the only way to prevent the evil, and prohibition can only be effected by the ballot. The speaker then said that as a class, women hate a far greater horror of intemperance than men, as they are by far the greatest sufferers. Intemperance, to woman is the destruction, of home, of hope, of honor. It robs the little one of food, and of affection. If the ballot were placed in the hands of women they would use it to prevent the sale of intoxicating drinks. Mothers would surely strive to this end to prevent their sons from entering the broad road to ruin.

The question was further discussed in an able manner by Misses Hindman and Matilda Hindman, and Mr. Barker, when the resolution was adopted.

After the transaction of some routine business the meeting adjourned.

THE CITY POOR.

Meeting of the Board of Guardians—Reports Read—Solicitor Engaged.

A regular meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor of the city was held at the office, on Fourth avenue, at two o'clock yesterday.

Members present: Messrs. Arthurs, Fitzsimmons, Bartley, Hays, McKee, Gwentzer, Shaw and Stuffle.

The minutes of the three last meetings were read and approved.

The Secretary reported that the account of Mr. Alnder, late City Treasurer, had been finally settled, and been finally settled.

On motion, the matter of erecting a fence around the house at the Poor Farm was referred to the Board as a Committee of the Whole, and it was determined to visit the farm on Thursday, the sixteenth instant, at eleven o'clock, for the purpose of determining what should be done at the premises.

The bill of Veech & Watson, for professional service, was referred to the Monthly Committee.

On motion of Mr. Gwentzer, Mr. Kuhn was elected solicitor to the Board of Health and Mr. Hamilton, and of the Smithfield street M. E. Church, would deliver a lecture at the next meeting, and also that a committee be appointed to make arrangements for other exercises for the evening. Carried.

PATERNAL AFFECTION.

A Remarkable Case—A Child Stolen by its Grandfather.

A most remarkable case of child stealing came to our notice yesterday, which perhaps has no parallel, considering the age of the "thief," and the object which induced him to capture the child. Mayor Callow yesterday received a telegram from Washington city from Detective Coomes, stating that John R. Dalton, a man aged seventy-eight years, had stolen his grand child, and left that city for Allegheny, where one of his daughters was living, and requesting the Mayor to arrest him and hold him until his arrival. The Mayor dispatched one of his officers to the house mentioned, who found Mr. Dalton and the child, and brought them to the office. Mr. Dalton then stated to the Mayor that he resided with one of his daughters in Washington City, who had a now about three years of age, who was not treated as well as he thought he should have been. He then decided to leave the city with him in order to impart to him better treatment.

It appears from the statements of Mr. Dalton, that he has become deeply attached to the child, and treats it with the utmost affection. The child also appears to like his grandfather, and is perfectly resigned to his will, and does not show any indication to return to its home, unless accompanied by its grandfather. Mr. Dalton plead most pitifully before the Mayor that he should not separate them, as the child was now his only comfort and solace he had in his old age. He also stated that he had no money, and he would go a few miles into the country and seek employment, in order to support himself and his grand-child. Separate them, and he would not live long. The grandfather's love for the child is beautiful, and he dreaded the idea of returning again to Washington, fearing that the child's mother would not allow him to be in company with the child, and he would be deprived of the pleasure of capture it, and to be with it. He again plead to be released, saying he would soon find employment and take good care of the child. Mr. Dalton, although far advanced in years, is still hale and hearty, and looks as if he could do a hard day's work.

The Mayor however did not change his purpose, and the officer took his prisoner to the place mentioned above, where they will await the arrival of the detective, which will probably be to-day, when further particulars of this remarkable case will be obtained.

Theodore Thomas's Concerts.

This evening at Library Hall, the first of the four concerts to be given by Theodore Thomas's orchestra, assisted by Mme. Mehlig, takes place. The programme, we are assured, will contain a sufficient number of popular pie